

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.
Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“THE COMPILER” on the sign.

Two Daily Lines.
EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, at the Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.
The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.
NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Elastic Cement Roofing.
THE undersigned is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co.'s Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.
It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metallic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.
In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.
Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement.
No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outlast four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.
The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection for the roof of wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.
The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to
GEORGE A. COLE,
Frederick City, Md.
Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Gettysburg, April 5, 1858.

Last Notice.
I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who owe me money to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.
Feb. 8, '58. GEO. ARNOLD.

Stauffer & Harley.
CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.
Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$20.00; 10 carat cases, \$15.00; 12 carat cases, \$12.00; 14 carat cases, \$10.00; 16 carat cases, \$8.00; 18 carat cases, \$6.00; 20 carat cases, \$5.00; 22 carat cases, \$4.00; 24 carat cases, \$3.00; 26 carat cases, \$2.00; 28 carat cases, \$1.50; 30 carat cases, \$1.00; 32 carat cases, \$0.75; 34 carat cases, \$0.50; 36 carat cases, \$0.30; 38 carat cases, \$0.20; 40 carat cases, \$0.10.
Gold Bracelets, \$3.00; Gold Rings, \$2.00; Gold Chains, \$1.00; Gold Pendants, \$0.50; Gold Earrings, \$0.25; Gold Buttons, \$0.10; Gold Studs, \$0.05; Gold Pins, \$0.02; Gold Chains, \$0.01.
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John Stone & Sons.
805 Chestnut Street, above Eighth, (late of No. 45 South Second Street.) Philadelphia, are now receiving their Spring Importation of SILK MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of:
Fancy Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Gros de Naples, (Black and Plain,) Marcellines and Florences, Black Modes, English Crapes, Madras and Hessian Laces, etc.
Also, a full assortment of French and American Flowers.
March 22, '58. 2m

Hanover B. Railroad.
TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:
First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.
Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.
J. LEIB, Agent.
Nov. 30, 1857.

New Goods.
GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Dress Linens, Vestings, Vests, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.
The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
Gettysburg, March 20, 1858.

Men's Wear.
J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of Fine Black Cloths, Fine Colored do., Fine Black Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Side Striped do., Vestings, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
April 5, 1858.

Wingard, White & Swope.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE HATS, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats, &c. &c. BALTIMORE, MD.
Adams B. Wingard, Daniel B. White, John A. Swope.
Aug. 3, 1857.

ALMOST anything you want can be bought cheaper than elsewhere, at FAIRBANKS' STOCKS, at PICKING'S.
JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Shewing and Shirting, all of which we sell at reduced prices.
U. S. E. H. MINNICH.
CORN and WHEAT, of the best quality, always on hand, and sold at the smallest profit.
No. 1000 & 1001 N. 2nd St.
GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858. NO. 35.

The Poet's Corner.

Come Away.

I see the form here, red and old,
Above the roof its maples away;
The hills behind are black and cold,
The wind comes up and dies away.
I gaze into each empty room,
And as I gaze a gnawing pain
Is at my heart, at thought of those
Who are or will pass the doom again.
And striding down the orchard slope,
(So wide a likeness grief will crave),
Each dead leaf seems a withered hope,
Each mossy hillock looks a grave.
They will not hear me if I call;
They will not see these tears that start;
'Tis autumn—autumn with us all—
And worse than autumn in my heart.
O leaves, so dry, and dead, and bare!
I can recall some happier hours,
When summer's glory lingered here,
And summer's glory touched the flowers.
Adown the slope a slender shape
Danced lightly, with her flying curls,
And manhood's deeper tones were blest
With the gay laugh of happy girls.
O stolen meetings at the gate!
O glimmers in the open door!
O moonlight rambles long and late!
My heart can scarce believe them o'er.
And yet the silence strange and still,
The air of sadness and decay,
The moans that grow upon the will,
Yes, love and hope have gone away!
So like, so like a worn-out heart,
Which the last tenant finds too cold,
And leaves forevermore, as they
Have left this homestead, red and old.
Poor empty house! poor lonely heart!
'Twere well if bravely, side by side,
You waited, till the hand of time
Each ruin's mossy wreath supplied.
I lean upon the gate and sigh;
Some bitter tears will force their way,
And then I bid the place good-bye—
For many a long and weary day.
I toss the little ice-bound brook:
(In summer 'tis a noisy stream.)
Turn round, to take a last fond look,
And all has faded like a dream!
[Household Words.]

Select Miscellany.

The Daughter of Aaron Burr.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Enquirer.

An item of news just now going the rounds relates that a sailor who died recently in Texas confessed on his death bed that he was one of a crew of mutineers who some forty years ago took possession of a brig on its passage from Charleston to New York, and caused all the officers and passengers to walk the plank. For forty years the wretched man has carried about with him the dreadful secret, and died at last in an agony of despair.
What gives this story additional interest is the fact that the vessel referred to is the one on which Mrs. Theodosia Alston, the beloved daughter of Aaron Burr, took passage for New York, for the purpose of meeting her parent in the darkest days of his existence, and which, never having been heard of, was supposed to have foundered at sea.
The dying sailor professed to remember her well; said that she was the last, who perished, and that he never forgot her look of despair as she took the last step from the fatal plank. On reading this account, I regarded it as a fiction; but, on conversing with an officer of the navy, he assures me of its probable truth, and states that on one of his passages home some years ago his vessel brought two pirates in irons, who were subsequently executed at Norfolk for recent offences, and who, before their execution, confessed that they had been members of the same crew, and participated in the murder of Mrs. Alston and her companions.
What chiefly caused my scepticism on the subject was the fact that Mr. Parton, the recent biographer of Burr, leaves the fate of the daughter enveloped in mystery, and closes the record of her noble and beautiful life with her embarkation on the brig, which he declares has never since been heard from. I am at a loss how to understand, if the confession alluded to by my naval friend was made public, and it undoubtedly was, how Mr. Parton could have failed, among his extensive and factitious researches, to discover the fact. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the father, the memory of the daughter must ever be revered as one of the loveliest and most excellent of American women, and the revelation of her untimely fate can only serve to invest that memory with a more tender and melancholy interest.

Some time since five little children were killed at Volkenheim, Sillesia, by a boy of ten years, who looked them up in a large trunk. The young murderer had just been condemned to five years' imprisonment. He gave as the motive for his crime a desire to punish a little girl who had injured his sister. "As for the other children," said he, "I could not prevent them from dying with her."
A wicked wag of a lawyer, in a country court, recently scandalized the bench by putting the following to his professional brethren:—"Why is Judge Jones necessary?" The members of the bar promptly answered, "Because he knows no law."
A St. Paul paper says that criminals are no more easily caged there than a canary bird in a tin cage, with the bars down.

Cooling Rooms.

The warm weather will shortly be here, and every one will be seeking the refreshing influence of a cool and shady place, whereunto they can retreat from the blazing sun; so we will give our readers a few hints concerning the cooling of their houses. The first necessity is a thorough draught. This can always be obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all be sure that the trap door on the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down stairs, so that, whichever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common slat shutters answer well for the windows, but the cheapest and most convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes. These will resist the influence of the noon-day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of the room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooling; let a room be well ventilated and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour. The above hints will be useful to many, and as a last suggestion we will inform the reader that in summer it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house, and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.—Sci. Amer.

The "Chief Mourner."

There is a genius in this city, yclept Hatfield, who has earned a reputation in a novel manner, which will not greatly serve him in time of need. The detectives have his daguerotype, as well as those of some of his confederates. He operates ingeniously and with marked success, in a mode of financing which a common thief would hardly have thought of. It is his wont to attend funerals, and, at the customary exhibition of the corpse, to press to the side of the coffin, there to mingle his tears with those of the friends of the deceased. Hence the sobriquet of "Chief Mourner" has come to be his ordinary appellation in police circles and other assemblies where men of his character are known. While honoring the deceased, he keeps an eye open for the living, as did the Ephesian widow; and as others come near to take a last view, he contrives to relieve their pockets of whatever valuables they may contain. His operations had become so extensive that it was found necessary by the beavered to keep their attention on the alert, and the result was the detection of the fugacious gentleman of whom we have been writing. He is a shrewd financial man, and has been unusually successful in his peculiar department of industry.—New York Post.

Mr. Brandybuddy's three reasons for not drinking are very characteristic of that gentleman.
"Take something to drink?" said his friend to him one day.
"No, thank you," replied Mr. B.
"No! why not?" inquired his friend in great amazement.
"In the first place," returned Mr. Brandybuddy, "I am a secretary of a temperance society that meets to-day, and I must preserve my temperance character. In the second place, this is the anniversary of my father's death, and out of respect to him I have promised never to drink on this day. And in the third place, I have just taken something."

A funny story is told of a man who stole a five dollar bill in Indiana. In order to lessen the crime his counsel endeavored to prove that the note was not worth five dollars, it being at a discount. The prosecutor said he knew the prisoner was the meanest man in the State, but he did not think he was so ill-fitted a man as not to be willing to steal Indiana money at par.

There is a man in one of the Western States who has moved so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs, and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

Troubles are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing. Don't meet troubles half way, for they are not worth the complaint.

The Newburyport Herald, in an interesting article upon the subject, says, among the trees whose ages have been ascertained, the elm has been known to live more than 350 years; the chestnut 600; the cedar 800; oaks from 1,000 to 1,500; and some of the woods of tropical climes for three, four, and five thousand years.
A Fifty-Mile Race.—Mr. Edgar Belden, of Detroit, (and formerly a citizen of Rochester,) has made an agreement with George Elmer, of Buffalo, by the terms of which a match of 5000 a side is made between the Belden horse and a horse which Mr. Elmer is to produce. The race is to be a stretch of 50 miles, the horse first accomplishing that distance winning the money. Two hundred and fifty dollars for the money has been put up, and is now in the hands of the stake-holders. The race will take place in the early part of June, on the Hamtramck course in Detroit, which is a circular, one mile in circumference, the horses continuing around the course until the fiftieth circle is accomplished.

Entombment Alive in India.

A writer in Household Words gives an account of his "Wanderings in India." At Agra he was introduced to Lady Singh, in whose garden was discovered the remains of a former residence. Of this he says: "In several of the niches (in an underground room) were little lamps, such as are burnt upon the tombs of Moohams, and a bookah and a pair of marble chairs were found in this subterranean apartment, of which the sky was now the roof. While examining the walls I observed that upon one side there was a ledge about six feet high from the floor (and carried out therefrom) and about a foot in width. This ledge, which was of brick and plaster, resembled a huge mantle-piece, and was continued from one end to the other. I asked the Rajah the reason of such a structure in the apartment. He replied that he did not know, nor could any of the workmen account for it; one of them, however, took a pick-axe and dug out a portion, when, to my surprise and horror, I discovered that in this wall, a human being had been bricked up. The skin was still upon the bones, which were covered with a costly dress of white muslin, spangled all over with gold; around the neck and ankles were gold bangles, and on the feet were a pair of slippers, embroidered all over with silver wire or thread; such slippers are only Moohamedan women of rank or wealth can afford to wear. The body resembled a well-preserved mummy. The features were very distinct and were those of a woman, whose age could not, at the time of her death, have exceeded sixteen or nineteen years. The head was partially covered with a white dress. Long black hair was still clinging to the scalp, and parted across the forehead and carried behind the ears. It was the most horrible and ghastly figure that I ever beheld. The workmen appeared to take this discovery as a matter of course; or rather to regard it only with reference to the gold and silver ornaments upon the skeleton, and it was with great difficulty that I could prevent their stripping it forthwith. As for the Rajah, he simply smiled and coolly remarked: 'A case of jealousy. Her husband was jealous of her, and thought her guilty, and punished her thus; bricked her up alive in this wall, with no room to move about, only standing room. Perhaps she deserved it—perhaps she was plotting against his life; perhaps she was innocent; who can say?'—Hindoo as well as Moohamedans, punish their wives in that way." You mean to say that they used to do so in former times, previous to British rule in India; but such a thing could not occur in our time? "It does not occur so often as it did; but it does occur sometimes even in these days.—How do you know what happens in the establishment of a wealthy native? Let us look a little farther into the wall. It strikes me that we shall find some of them." Orders were given accordingly to the workmen to remove, with great care, the whole of the ledge; in short, to pull away its entire face. This was done, and how shall I describe the awful spectacle then presented! In that wall there were no less than five bodies—four besides that already alluded to. One of the number was a young man, who, from his dress and the jewels on his finger-bones, must have been a person of high rank, perhaps the lover of one, or both of the young women, for he had been bricked up between two of them. The others were evidently those of confidential servants; old women, for they had gray hair. They possibly had been cognizant, or were supposed to be cognizant of whatever offence the others had been deemed guilty of. The man was now shining brightly on these ghastly remains covered with garments embroidered in gold and silver. The air had a speedy effect on them, and one by one, they fell, each forming a heap of bones, hair, shriveled skin, dust, jewels and finery. The latter were now gathered up, and placed in a small basket, and sent to the Allah. Their value, possibly, was upwards of a thousand pounds. How many years had passed since that horrible sentence had been put in execution? Not less than one hundred and seventy, or perhaps two hundred.

A Royal Dog.—Queen Victoria has been presented with a dog born in Pennsylvania, named Prince. The Queen has, it is said, taken an especial fancy to the happy animal, whose modest value is estimated at 250 guineas. This favored individual of the canine species is but a year old, and his dimensions and abilities are as follows: Height, 43 inches; length, 5 feet 9 inches; girth of forelegs, 13 inches; girth of neck, 25 inches; weight, over 200 lbs. Such is his strength that a man weighing over 200 lbs. may spring upon his back without causing him to flinch. He has been accustomed to carry a boy on his back; consequently, he requires but little practice to make him a first rate saddle-dog.

On Monday of last week the New York papers were in a sensation about the "mysterious disappearance" of a young man from Brooklyn. He was a steady, sober, and intelligent young man, and must have been foully dealt with. On Wednesday last, search for his body was discontinued, owing to the fact that the "steady young man" had been arrested for drunkenness, and "sent up."

They have got a fellow in jail in Chicago, for swindling. He died of it, and sold it for salt.

Mr. Wm. H. English, of Ind., in the city of Washington, on the occasion of the Rejoicing over the Passage of the Conference Kansas Bill.

Mr. English said: "I thank you kindly for the compliment which you have paid me upon this occasion, and I come forward cheerfully in response to your call; yet not without fear that at this late hour, and after the able speeches you have heard, I shall be unable to interest and entertain you. I claim to be a man of action rather than words, but yet I am usually able, upon proper occasion, to give a reason for the faith that is in me. I am always glad to meet my friends, and I confess not to be indifferent to your good opinion. I am gratified to meet you here to-night, because I hail you as friends, and feel that you sympathize with me, and rejoice at the action which has recently taken place in the Congress of the United States. I have not given any open demonstration of rejoicing, but I must confess to you, fellow citizens, that I have on several occasions since the passage of the Conference Kansas bill felt an impulse to cry out, 'Glory! Hallelujah!' [Cheers.] Why should we not rejoice at that action? What is Kansas that she should have caused all this turmoil and confusion throughout the land for the last four years? What is Kansas that she should during the last four months, have obstructed the general business of the country? What is Kansas that she should endanger the peace and happiness of this great and glorious confederacy of ours? Better, far better, that the foot of the white man should never be set upon the soil of Kansas than that these things should be. [Applause.] Yes, fellow citizens, it would be better that no white man should be allowed to enter Kansas, and that it should be turned over forever to the wild beasts and the savages of the forest—better that the earth should remain open, and that the whole Territory, from one boundary to the other, should be swallowed up in eternal oblivion—than that the peace and harmony of this country should be endangered, or its best interests imperiled. [Voices—"That's so!"]

Then, fellow citizens, we have cause for rejoicing that something has been done to settle this question. The measure which has just passed ought to secure peace, and restore harmony among the different sections of the confederacy. I do not say that it will do it, for the ardent men, who for evil purposes and for selfish ends, will oppose the wisest and best measures in order to accomplish their designs; and they may use in reference to this, as they have in reference to other just measures that have passed the Congress of the United States. Four years ago a great measure was enacted by Congress which recognized a principle that ought to be dear to the heart of every American citizen, because it is a principle that underlies all our republican institutions—a principle which is God-given—the right of man to self-government. And yet this important act, which, if it had been carried into execution faithfully according to its terms, would have secured peace to the country on the question of slavery, has been seized upon by mad fanatics, who for political purposes have raised the shout of "bleeding Kansas," and have kept this whole country in turmoil and confusion ever since. Fellow-citizens, I hope the act which has just been passed may be the means of restoring peace and harmony to the Union. I shall rejoice if that be the result. I hope and believe that such will be the result; but, whether it be so or not, the effort which has been made is praiseworthy, and let us all indulge the hope that from yesterday we may date an era of good feeling in this country, which may long continue to bless our happy land. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, I have still another cause for rejoicing. The passage of this measure will not only tend to restore peace and harmony among the different sections of the confederacy, but it will tend to restore peace and harmony in the bosom of the good old-fashioned Democratic party—God bless her! [Great applause.]

SPEECH

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I and I have also personal reasons for rejoicing in this matter. There were those who knew so little of me as to time to suppose that I had some affinity with the Black Republican party; but never were more mistaken. They deceived themselves, and without my giving them the slightest occasion for so doing, they have taken it upon me. I was born in the good old Democratic faith; it was the party of my father before me, and never have I on any occasion departed from it. [Cheers.] The truth is, fellow-citizens, the Black Republicans deceived themselves. They dug a pit for others to fall into, and, unfortunately for them, fell into it themselves. They may have supposed they were going to catch me as well as some others. They ought to have remembered the old story of the grand-mother who took them when they took a fancy to catch a particular bird, that it they could only sprinkle a little salt on its tail they would be sure to get it, and how delighted they were until the truth dawned upon their infantile minds that the bird was to get near enough to sprinkle the salt on.

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SPEECH

Hon. Wm. H. English, of Ind., in the city of Washington, on the occasion of the Rejoicing over the Passage of the Conference Kansas Bill.

Mr. English said: "I thank you kindly for the compliment which you have paid me upon this occasion, and I come forward cheerfully in response to your call; yet not without fear that at this late hour, and after the able speeches you have heard, I shall be unable to interest and entertain you. I claim to be a man of action rather than words, but yet I am usually able, upon proper occasion, to give a reason for the faith that is in me. I am always glad to meet my friends, and I confess not to be indifferent to your good opinion. I am gratified to meet you here to-night, because I hail you as friends, and feel that you sympathize with me, and rejoice at the action which has recently taken place in the Congress of the United States. I have not given any open demonstration of rejoicing, but I must confess to you, fellow citizens, that I have on several occasions since the passage of the Conference Kansas bill felt an impulse to cry out, 'Glory! Hallelujah!' [Cheers.] Why should we not rejoice at that action? What is Kansas that she should have caused all this turmoil and confusion throughout the land for the last four years? What is Kansas that she should during the last four months, have obstructed the general business of the country? What is Kansas that she should endanger the peace and happiness of this great and glorious confederacy of ours? Better, far better, that the foot of the white man should never be set upon the soil of Kansas than that these things should be. [Applause.] Yes, fellow citizens, it would be better that no white man should be allowed to enter Kansas, and that it should be turned over forever to the wild beasts and the savages of the forest—better that the earth should remain open, and that the whole Territory, from one boundary to the other, should be swallowed up in eternal oblivion—than that the peace and harmony of this country should be endangered, or its best interests imperiled. [Voices—"That's so!"]

Then, fellow citizens, we have cause for rejoicing that something has been done to settle this question. The measure which has just passed ought to secure peace, and restore harmony among the different sections of the confederacy. I do not say that it will do it, for the ardent men, who for evil purposes and for selfish ends, will oppose the wisest and best measures in order to accomplish their designs; and they may use in reference to this, as they have in reference to other just measures that have passed the Congress of the United States. Four years ago a great measure was enacted by Congress which recognized a principle that ought to be dear to the heart of every American citizen, because it is a principle that underlies all our republican institutions—a principle which is God-given—the right of man to self-government. And yet this important act, which, if it had been carried into execution faithfully according to its terms, would have secured peace to the country on the question of slavery, has been seized upon by mad fanatics, who for political purposes have raised the shout of "bleeding Kansas," and have kept this whole country in turmoil and confusion ever since. Fellow-citizens, I hope the act which has just been passed may be the means of restoring peace and harmony to the Union. I shall rejoice if that be the result. I hope and believe that such will be the result; but, whether it be so or not, the effort which has been made is praiseworthy, and let us all indulge the hope that from yesterday we may date an era of good feeling in this country, which may long continue to bless our happy land. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, I have still another cause for rejoicing. The passage of this measure will not only tend to restore peace and harmony among the different sections of the confederacy, but it will tend to restore peace and harmony in the bosom of the good old-fashioned Democratic party—God bless her! [Great applause.]

I and I have also personal reasons for rejoicing in this matter. There were those who knew so little of me as to time to suppose that I had some affinity with the Black Republican party; but never were more mistaken. They deceived themselves, and without my giving them the slightest occasion for so doing, they have taken it upon me. I was born in the good old Democratic faith; it was the party of my father before me, and never have I on any occasion departed from it. [Cheers.] The truth is, fellow-citizens, the Black Republicans deceived themselves. They dug a pit for others to fall into, and, unfortunately for them, fell into it themselves. They may have supposed they were going to catch me as well as some others. They ought to have remembered the old story of the grand-mother who took them when they took a fancy to catch a particular bird, that it they could only sprinkle a little salt on its tail they would be sure to get it, and how delighted they were until the truth dawned upon their infantile minds that the bird was to get near enough to sprinkle the salt on.

On Monday of last week the New York papers were in a sensation about the "mysterious disappearance" of a young man from Brooklyn. He was a steady, sober, and intelligent young man, and must have been foully dealt with. On Wednesday last, search for his body was discontinued, owing to the fact that the "steady young man" had been arrested for drunkenness, and "sent up."

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that under no circumstances were any more slave States to be admitted into the Union. That was substantially the platform upon which they stood in my own country and throughout the northern States. But what have we seen recently? For mere party purposes we have seen them stultify themselves by voting to admit Kansas as a slave State, provided the people interested should decide in favor of it. How different this from the position they have claimed to occupy before the people! Who can now believe in their sincerity? Are we to understand that they have abandoned their former position, or was their late act a mere political ruse? I suspect the latter. I fear they are actuated by no higher motives than the mere accomplishment of political and party ends. I object not to the act they have done; I only refer to it to show their inconsistency, and that they are ready to do anything in their power to embarrass and injure the Democratic party. No wonder they feelasperated. No wonder they are so ready to abuse and misrepresent, I know that I come in for a full share, but I care nothing for it. I regard it as little as I do the passing breeze. There is a prospect of the country's having a little quiet and rest from slavery agitation, and hence, they are alarmed, for that is, of all things, what they do not want. Agitation, discord, and confusion is their element. Give the country peace, and they languish and die. They will make a spasmodic struggle to keep up a disturbance. Already they are misrepresenting the bill, and it is a remarkable fact, that almost every objection they make is answered by their own record. Does it admit a slave State on condition? They so voted themselves. Does the preamble recognize that the people of Kansas, through their delegates at Leecompton, framed a constitution which is republican in form? The House bill for which they all voted, did exactly the same thing. So did the Senate bill. The language in that respect is the same in all of them. Do they say that the bill offers a bribe in lands to the people of Kansas to accept the Leecompton constitution? So then did the Crittenden amendment, for which they all voted; for the amount given is the same in each, and is no more than usually given to new States, and which every body knows Kansas will get whether she comes in now with this constitution or hereafter under some other. Have you no confidence in the intelligence of the American people, that they resort to these expedients to get up a prejudice against this measure? They will again be doomed, as they have oftentimes been before, to disappointment. They have openly avowed that they will resist this bill, and they evidently mean that the slavery agitation shall not cease, if they can help it, until it has alienated the people of the North from the people of the South, and sapped the very foundations of the republic. The people cannot fail to see the evil tendency of these things, and the mischievous nature of their designs, and will, I trust and believe, hold them marauders upon the public peace, and consign them to ignominious defeat. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I am not to be caught by any anti-Democratic traps. It is not the first time that such traps have been set for the purpose of catching Democrats. A few years ago an institution sprung up in this country which endeavored to destroy and wipe out the Democratic party. All at once the enemies of Democracy became fearfully alarmed, lest the Pope should come over and take this country; and they banded together with secret oaths, and assembled at night, when honest men ought to have been in their beds, in barns, and out-houses, and pit-holes, and out-of-the-way places, and they thought that by appealing to religious and social prejudices, and by grips and signs, and other tomfoolery, they would outtrap a good many Democrats. Well, perhaps they did catch a few, more than they were able to keep, but they could not catch me. I never would join in any crusade against a man on account of his place of his nativity or his religion. I avoided this recent trap, and I have avoided all traps of a similar nature, and I advise you all to do likewise. I was raised in the western country; I have seen a good deal of the wilderness, and know something about hunting. I am pretty well up to all sorts of traps in the forest. Many is the time that I have run the "varmint" into his hole in a hollow tree, or in the ground; and

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$5.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“Compiler” on the sign.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES OF COACHES will run between Gettysburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TARK, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co.'s Patent Fire and Water Proof Elastic Cement Roofing.

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metallic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing is yet discovered or known equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement. No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money, and will outlast them for years.

This Roofing is warranted as represented. The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust, and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscriber has this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to GEORGE A. COLE, Frederick City, Md.

Specimens of the Roofing may be seen at the Proprietary's Office, in Gettysburg.

April 5, 1858.

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid to it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first of April next.

Feb. 8, '58. GEO. ARNOLD.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHIEF WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 25 North Second street, corner of Quincy, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, \$25.00; Gold Levers, 14 carat, \$24.00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, \$12.00; Silver Levers, 14 carat, \$10.00; Superior Quartzes, \$7.00; Gold Spade Watches, \$7.00; Silver do, \$5.00; Gold Bracelets, \$3.00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, \$1.00; Silver Spoons, set, \$0.50; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, \$1.00; Gold Finger Rings, 17 carats, \$2.00; Watch Glasses, plain, 12 carats, \$1.00; Lenses, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be as they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some 2,000 and silver Levers and 1,000, still lower than the above prices.

Oct. 20, 1857.

John Stone & Sons.

805 Chesnut Street, above Eighth, (late of No. 45 South Second Street.) Philadelphia, are now receiving their Spring Importations of SILK & MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of:

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Gros De Naples, (Blue and Plain), Marcellines and Florentines, Black Modes, English Grapes.

Melaine and Hosiery Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of French & American Flowers.

March 22, '58. 2m

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 a. m., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 m.

Second Train leaves at 1 p. m., with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer-Cloths, Drab, Deatle, Conting, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash.

Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. Gettysburg, March 20, 1858.

Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of

layers to his large stock of

Fine Black Cloths.

Fine Colored do.

Fine Black Cassimeres.

Fine Cassimeres.

Sid Stepped do.

Vestings.

Cravats, Hosiery.

Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 5, 1858.

Wingard, White & Swope.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Melaine, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

S. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,

Adm. B. Wingard.

Daniel S. White.

John A. Swope.

Ang. 3, 1857.

ALMOST anything you want can be bought

cheaper than elsewhere, at

FAHNESTOCKS,

and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,

also which we offer at reduced prices.

W. E. MINNICH.

Ways on hand, and sold at the smallest

profits, at

NOBBER & MARTIN'S.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh,

just from the city, to be had at

GILBERT & THOMAS.

GREENE.—A first-rate article just received

and for sale by

GILBERT & THOMAS.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

NO. 35.

The Poet's Corner.

Gone Away.

I see the farm house, red and old,
Above the roof its maples away;
The hills behind are black and cold,
The wind comes up and dies away.

I gaze into each empty room,
And as I gaze a gnawing pain
Is at my heart, at thought of those
Who never will pass the doors again.

And strolling down the orchard slope,
(So wide a likeness grief will craves),
Each dead leaf seems a withered hope,
Each mossy hillock looks a grave.

They will not hear me if I call;
They will not see these tears that start;
'Tis autumn—autumn with us all—
And worse than autumn in my heart.

O leaves, so dry, and dead, and sore!
I can recall some happier hours,
When summer's glory lingered here,
And summer's beauty touched the flowers.

Adown the slope a slender shape
Danced lightly, with her flying curls,
And merriment's deeper tones were bleat
With the gay laugh of happy girls.

O stolen meetings at the gate!
O fingerings in the open door!
O moonlight rambles long and late!
My heart can scarce believe them o'er.

And yet the silence strange and still,
The air of sadness and decay,
The moss that grows upon the sill,
Yes, love and hope have gone away!

So like, so like a worn-out heart,
Which the last tenant finds too cold,
And leaves forevermore, as they
Have left this homestead, red and old.

Poor empty house! poor lonely heart!
'Twere well if bravely, side by side,
You waited, till the hand of time
Each ruin's mossy wreath applied.

I lean upon the gate and sigh;
Some bitter tears will force their way,
And then I bid the place good-bye
For many a long and weary day.

I cross the little ice-bound brook;
(In summer 'tis a noisy stream),
Turn round, to take a last fond look,
And all has faded like a dream!

[Household Words.]

Select Miscellany.

The Daughter of Aaron Burr.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Enquirer.

An item of news just now going the rounds, relates that a sailor who died recently in Texas confessed on his death bed that he was one of a crew of mutineers who some forty years ago took possession of a brig on its passage from Charleston to New York, and caused all the officers and passengers to walk the plank.

For forty years the wretched man has carried about with him the dreadful secret, and died at last in an agony of despair.

What gives this story additional interest is the fact that the vessel referred to is the one on which Mrs. Theodora Alston, the beloved daughter of Aaron Burr, took passage for New York, for the purpose of meeting her parent in the darkest days of his existence, and which, never having been heard of, was supposed to have foundered at sea.

The dying sailor professed to remember her well; said that she was the last who perished, and that he never forgot her look of despair as she took the last step from the fatal plank. On reading this account, I regarded it as a fiction; but, on conversing with an officer of the navy, he assures me of its probable truth, and states that on one of his passages home some years ago his vessel brought two pirates in irons, who were subsequently executed at Norfolk for recent offenses, and who, before their execution, confessed that they had been members of the same crew, and participated in the murder of Mrs. Alston and her companions.

What chiefly caused my scepticism on the subject was the fact that Mr. Parton, the recent biographer of Burr, leaves the fate of the daughter enveloped in mystery, and closes the record of her noble and beautiful life with her embarkation on the brig, which he declares has never since been heard from.

I am at a loss how to understand, if the confession alluded to by my naval friend was made public, and it undoubtedly was, how Mr. Parton could have failed, among his extensive and industrious researches, to discover the fact. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the father, the memory of the daughter must ever be revered as one of the loveliest and most excellent of American women, and the revelation of her untimely fate can only serve to invest that memory with a more tender and melancholy interest.

Some time since five little children were killed at Volkenheim, Sillesia, by a boy of ten years, who looked them up in a large trunk. The young murderer had just been condemned to five years' imprisonment. He gave as the motive for his crime a desire to punish a little girl who had injured his sister. "As for the other children," said he, "I could not prevent them from dying with her."

A wicked wag of a lawyer, in a county court, recently scandalized the bench by putting the following to his professional brethren:—"Why is Judge like necessity?" The members of the bar present quickly answered, "Because he knows no law."

A St. Paul paper says that criminals are no more safely caged there than a canary bird in a tin cage lot, with the bars down.

Cooling Rooms.

The warm weather will shortly be here, and every one will be seeking the refreshing influence of a cool and shady place, whereunto they can retreat from the blazing sun; so we will give our readers a few hints concerning the cooling of their houses. The first necessity is a thorough draught. This can always be obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all be sure that the trap door on the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down stairs, so that, whichever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common slat shutters answer well for the windows, but the cheapest and most convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes.

These will resist the influence of the noon-day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of the room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooling; let a room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour. The above hints will be useful to many, and as a last suggestion we will inform the reader that in summer it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house, and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.—Sci. Amer.

A writer in Household Words gives an account of his "Wanderings in India."

At Agra he was introduced to Lady Singh, in whose garden was discovered the remains of a former residence. Of this he says: "In several of the niches (in an underground room) were little lamps, such as are burnt upon the tombs of Moslems, and a book and a pair of marble chairs were found in this subterranean apartment, of which the sky was now the roof. While examining the walls I observed that upon one side there was a ledge about six feet high from the floor (and carried out therefrom) and about a foot in width. This ledge, which was of brick and plaster, resembled a huge mantle-piece, and was continued from one end to the other. I asked the Rajah the reason of such a structure in the apartment. He replied that he did not know, nor could any of the workmen account for it; one of them, however, took a pick-axe and dug out a portion, when, to my surprise and horror, I discovered that in this wall, a human being had been bricked up. The skin was still upon the bones, which were covered with a costly dress of white muslin, spangled all over with gold; around the neck was a string of pearls; on the wrists and ankles were gold bangles, and on the feet were a pair of slippers, embroidered all over with silver wire or thread; such slippers as only Mohammedan women of rank or wealth can afford to wear. The body resembled a well preserved mummy. The features were very distinct and were those of a woman, whose age could not, at the time of her death, have exceeded eighteen or nineteen years. The head was partially covered with a white dress. Long black hair was still clinging to the scalp, and parted across the forehead and carried behind the ears. It was the most horrible and ghastly figure that I ever beheld. The workmen appeared to take this discovery as a matter of course; or rather to regard it only with reverence to the gold and silver ornaments upon the skeleton, and it was with great difficulty that I could prevent their stripping it forthwith. As for the Rajah, he simply smiled and coolly remarked: 'A case of jealousy. Her husband was jealous of her, and thought her guilty, and punished her thus; bricked her up alive in this wall, with no room to move about, only standing room. Perhaps she deserved it—perhaps she was plotting against his life; perhaps she was innocent; who can say?—Hindus as well as Mohammedans, punish their wives in that way.' You may say that they used to do so in former times, previous to British rule in India; but such a thing could not occur in our time."

It does not occur so often as it did; but it does occur sometimes even in these days.—How do you know what happens in the establishment of a wealthy native? Let us look a little further into the wall. It strikes me that we shall find some more of them. Orders were given accordingly to the workmen to remove, with great care, the whole of the ledge; in short, to pull away its entire face. This was done, and how shall I describe the awful spectacle then presented! In that wall there were no less than five bodies—four besides that already alluded to. One of the number was a young man, who, from his dress and the jewels on his finger-bones, must have been a person of high rank, perhaps the lover of one, or both of the young women, for he had been bricked up between two of them. The others were evidently those of confidential servants; old women, for they had gray hair. They possibly had been cognizant, or were supposed to be cognizant of whatever offence the others had been deemed guilty of. The sun was now shining brightly on these ghastly remains covered with garments embroidered in gold and silver. The air had a speedy effect on them, and one by one, they fell, each forming a heap of bones, hair, scented skin, dust, jewels and finery. The latter were now gathered up, and placed in a small basket, and sent to the bazaar. Their value, possibly, was upwards of a thousand pounds. How many years had passed since that horrible sentence had been put in execution? Not less than one hundred and seventy, or perhaps two hundred."

A Royal Dog.—Queen Victoria has been presented with a dog born in Pennsylvania, named Prince.

The Queen has, it is said, taken an especial fancy to the happy animal, whose monetary value is estimated at 250 guineas. This favored individual of the canine species is but a year old, and his dimensions and abilities are as follows: Height, 48 inches; length, 5 feet 9 inches; girth of forelegs, 13 inches; girth of neck, 25 inches; weight, over 200 lbs. Such is his strength that a man weighing over 200 lbs may spring upon his back without causing him to flinch. He has been accustomed to carry a boy on his back; consequently, he requires but little practice to make him a first rate saddle-dog.

On Monday, on last week the New York papers were in a sensation about the "mysterious disappearance" of a young man from Brooklyn. He was a steady, sober, and intelligent young man, and must have been foully dealt with. On Wednesday last, search for his body was discontinued, owing to the fact that the "steady young man" had been arrested for drunkenness, and "sent up."

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Entombment Alive in India.

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The Queen has, it is said, taken an especial fancy to the happy animal, whose monetary value is estimated at 250 guineas. This favored individual of the canine species is but a year old, and his dimensions and abilities are as follows: Height, 48 inches; length, 5 feet 9 inches; girth of forelegs, 13 inches; girth of neck, 25 inches; weight, over 200 lbs. Such is his strength that a man weighing over 200 lbs may spring upon his back without causing him to flinch. He has been accustomed to carry a boy on his back; consequently, he requires but little practice to make him a first rate saddle-dog.

On Monday, on last week the New York papers were in a sensation about the "mysterious disappearance" of a young man from Brooklyn. He was a steady, sober, and intelligent young man, and must have been foully dealt with. On Wednesday last, search for his body was discontinued, owing to the fact that the "steady young man" had been arrested for drunkenness, and "sent up."

They have got a fellow in jail in Chicago, for swindling. He dried snow and sold it for salt.

SPEECH

Hon. Wm. H. English, of Ind., in the city of Washington, on the occasion of the Rejoicing over the Passage of the Conference Kansas Bill.

Mr. English said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you kindly for the compliment which you have paid me upon this occasion, and I come forward cheerfully in response to your call; yet not without fear that at this late hour, and after the able speeches you have heard, I shall be unable to interest and entertain you. I claim to be a man of action rather than words, but yet I am usually able, upon proper occasions, to give a reason for the faith that is in me. I am always glad to meet my friends, and I confess not to be indifferent to their good opinion. I am gratified to meet you here to-night, because I hail you as friends, and feel that you sympathize with me, and rejoice at the action which has recently taken place in the Congress of the United States. I have not given any open demonstrations of rejoicing, but I must confess to you, fellow citizens, that I have on several occasions since the passage of the Conference Kansas bill felt an impulse to cry out, "Glory! Hallelujah!" [Cheers.] Why should we not rejoice at that action? What is Kansas that she should have caused all this turmoil and confusion throughout the land for the last four years? What is Kansas that she should have obstructed the general business of the country? What is Kansas that she should endanger the peace and happiness of this great and glorious confederacy of ours? Better, far better, that the foot of the white man should never be set upon the soil of Kansas than that these things should be. [Applause.] Yes, fellow citizens, it would be better that no white man should be allowed to enter Kansas, and that it should be turned over forever to the wild beasts and the savages of the forest—better that the earth should be opened, and that the whole Territory, from one boundary to the other, should be swallowed up in eternal oblivion—than that the peace and harmony of this country should be endangered, or its best interests imperiled. [Voices—"That's so!"]

Then, fellow-citizens, we have cause for rejoicing that something has been done to settle this question. The measure which has just passed ought to secure peace, and restore harmony among the different sections of the confederacy. I do not say that it will do it, for there are bad men, who for evil purposes and for selfish ends, will oppose the wisest and best measures in order to accomplish their designs; and they may act in this reference to this, as they have in reference to other just measures that have passed the Congress of the United States. Four years ago a great measure was enacted by Congress which recognized a principle that ought to be dear to the heart of every American citizen, because it is a principle that underlies all our republican institutions—a principle which is God-given—the right of man to self-government. And yet this important act, which, if it had been carried into execution faithfully according to its terms, would have secured peace to the country on the question of slavery, has been seized upon by mad fanatics, who for political purposes have raised the shout of "bleeding Kansas," and have kept this whole country in turmoil and confusion ever since.

Fellow-citizens, I hope the act which has just been passed may be the means of restoring peace and harmony to the Union. I shall rejoice if that be the result. I hope and believe that such will be the result, but whether it be so or not, the effort which has been made is praiseworthy, and let us all judge the hope that from yesterday we may date an era of good feeling in this country, which may long continue to bless our happy land. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, I have still another cause for rejoicing. The passage of this measure will not only tend to restore peace and harmony among the different sections of the confederacy, but it will tend to restore peace and harmony in the bosom of the good old-fashioned Democratic party—God bless her! [Great applause.]

And I have also personal reasons for rejoicing in this matter. There were those who knew so little of me as for a time to suppose that I had some affinity with the Black Republican party; but never were men more mistaken. They deceived themselves, and without any giving them the slightest occasion for it. I was born in the good old Democratic faith; it was the party of my father before me, and never have I on any occasion departed from it. [Cheers.] The truth is, fellow-citizens, the Black Republicans deceived themselves. They dug a pit for others to fall into, and, unfortunately for them, fell into it themselves. They have supposed they were going to catch me as well as some others. They ought to have remembered the old story their old grandmothers told them when they took a fancy to catch a particular bird, that if they could only sprinkle a little salt on its tail they would be sure to get it, and how delighted they were until the truth dawned upon their infantile minds that the trouble was to get near enough to sprinkle the salt on. [Great laughter and applause.] They have been laboring under a similar delusion recently. The truth is, they have got into a bad fix, and are a long ways off from the water. [Laughter.] How inconsistent has been their course! At no time have they professed eternal hostility to the extension of the institution of slavery—though every man, woman, and child therein wished it to be otherwise, and

that under no circumstances were any more slave States to be admitted into the Union. That was substantially the platform upon which they stood in my own country and throughout the northern States. But what have we seen recently? For mere party purposes we have seen them stultify themselves by voting to admit Kansas as a slave State, provided the people interested should decide in favor of it. How different this from the position they have claimed to occupy before the people! Who can now believe in their sincerity? Are we to understand that they have abandoned their former position, or was their late act a mere political ruse? I suspect the latter. I fear they are actuated by no higher motives than the mere accomplishment of political and party ends. I object not to the act they have done; I only refer to it to show their inconsistency, and that they are ready to do anything in their power to embarrass and injure the Democratic party. No wonder they feel exasperated. No wonder they are so ready to abuse and misrepresent. I know that I come in for a full share, but I care nothing for it. I regard it as little as I do the passing breeze. There is a prospect of the country's having a little quiet and rest from slavery agitation, and hence, they are alarmed, for that is, of all things, what they do not want. Agitation, discord, and confusion is their element. Give the country peace, and they languish and die. They will make a spasmodic struggle to keep up a disturbance. Already they are misrepresenting the bill, and it is a remarkable fact, that almost every objection they make is answered by their own record. Does it admit a slave State? Does the preamble recognize that the people of Kansas, through their delegates at Leavenworth, framed a constitution, which is republican in form? The House bill, for which they all voted, did exactly the same thing. So did the Senate bill. The language in that respect is the same in all of them. Do they say that the bill offers a bribe in lands to the people of Kansas to accept the Leavenworth constitution? So then did the Crittenden amendment, for which they all voted; for the amount given is the same in each, and is no more than usually given to new States, and which every body knows Kansas will get whether she comes in now with this constitution or hereafter under some other. Have you no confidence in the intelligence of the American people, that they resort to these expedients to get up a prejudice against this measure? They will again be doomed, as they have oftentimes been before, to disappointment. They have openly avowed that they will assail this bill, and they evidently mean that the slavery agitation shall not cease, if they can help it, until it has alienated the people of the North from the people of the South, and supplanted the very foundations of the republic. The people cannot fail to see the evil tendency of those things and the mischievous nature of their designs, and will, I trust and believe, hold them marauders upon the public peace, and consign them to ignominious defeat. [Applause.]



The Compiler.

By J. S. Smith, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, May 24, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CAYAN COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

A Telling Speech.—That of Hon. Wm. H. Johnson, of Indiana, to be found on the first page of this morning's Compiler. READ IT!

The West Chester Frammer states that a new batch of counterfeit five dollar bills on the York County Bank have just made their appearance. Our friends should keep a sharp look out for them, as some of them will doubt find their way into this county.

There are also said to be counterfeit ten dollar notes on the York Bank in circulation. Very dangerous.

The Canals Transferred.—On Wednesday the State Canals were transferred to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company, by Gov. Packer, in accordance with the law enacted by the last State Legislature.

A Summer Retreat Sold.—We learn that Maj. Patton has disposed of his hotel at Mount Holly Springs, (Papers), to Mr. Campbell, of the St. Lawrence hotel, Philadelphia, who will hereafter conduct this popular summer retreat.

Resigned.—Wm. M. Beeton, Esq., on the 11th inst., resigned the office of cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, on account of his health. The Board of Directors on the same day promoted Mr. N. C. Musselman, who for several years past filled the office of teller in the bank, to the cashiership.

Rev. Mr. Murray, who has had charge of the Presbyterian Congregation, at Dillsburg, in York county, for the last eighteen or twenty years, is about to resign his position and retire from his ministerial duties for some time.

The President has not only demanded explanations from England with regard to the search of American vessels, but has dispatched the frigate Colorado with special orders to the home squadron to stop any further interferences from any quarter whatever.

An Offer from Lieut. Porter.—The repeated outrages on our vessels, by British cruisers, has induced Lieut. W. D. Porter, late of the U. S. navy, to suggest to the New York Merchants to employ a pilot-boat, armed with a long pine inch shell gun, to convey their vessels from the coast of Cuba. He volunteers his services and pledges himself to return the fire of the British steamer Styx.

The arrival in New Orleans of Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole chief, with the remnant of his braves, has created quite a sensation. They have been made "lions." The Florida war may now be regarded as permanently ended, as there is but a handful of savages left in all Florida to fight.

The Opposition journals don't know how sufficiently to abuse Hon. James B. Clay, the son of the distinguished statesman. But he is in the light, and therefore secure against all their low expressions of spleen and disapprobation.

The specie reserve of the Philadelphia banks is slightly rising seven millions; that of the New York banks exceeds thirty-five millions.

Suicide of "Frank Forrester."—Henry Wm. Herbert, better known as "Frank Forrester," who during the past twenty-five years has written several works of fiction and pretenses on games of various kinds, committed suicide on Monday morning at the Stevens house, Broadway, New York, by shooting himself in the heart with a pistol. Mr. Herbert leaves a widow to whom he had been married but three months. Domestic and other troubles are the causes assigned for the act.

A Texas paper says that the wheat crop there is ready for the scythe. This will sound odd in the ears of Northern farmers, whose wheat has just begun to grow. The United States are so extended that they include already nearly every variety of soil and climate, and are therefore competent to the production of almost every species of vegetation in the world.

Accident to Dan Rice's Show.—On Friday evening week, during the exhibition of Dan Rice's "great show" at Zanesville, Ohio, the wind blew a hurricane, and down tumbled the pole, canvas and all, except the seats. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, although the tent was crowded.

Destitute of Principle.

Black Republicanism is becoming the most bald and contemptible of all phantasies. It is utterly hypocritical—utterly destitute of principle.

Notwithstanding all its adherents have said about the Democracy being the advocates of the extension of slavery, and they (the Black Republicans) the special defenders and friends of "Freedom," it is undeniably true that the main opposition that was made in Congress to the bill for the admission of Minnesota, a FREE State, came from the Black Republican and Know Nothing side! The fact is note-worthy, and should arrest the attention of all who have allowed themselves to be deceived by the hypocritical shrieking of Kansas agitators, whether here or in any other part of this wide-spread Republic.

On the other hand, the Democrats voted for the admission of the Territory as a State, and she is now a member of the Union—and a free State at that.

How will Opposition jugglers, great and small, explain the course of some of their party representatives in Congress on the Minnesota admission bill?

What Next?

Know Nothing "Sam" having become almost worthless as a political hobby, and Kansas promising to be equally unprofitable before long, the managers of the mongrel Opposition are no little bothered to know what to get at in order to keep up some sort of antagonism to Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

They are engaged in a "wild hunt" after some new "dodge" which may hold out a promise of success, but thus far the chase has been a fruitless one. A portion of them are indulging in a little tariff talk, as a kind of feeler of the public pulse; but the people have not yet forgotten that these same managers nominated and ran (to death) last fall, as their candidate for Governor in this State, no other a personage than the notorious "Free Trade Davey"—the "betrayer of Pennsylvania's and the country's interests"—and are not likely to be humbugged by so shallow a device. The thing is entirely too cool to be effective, especially at this late day. The people have but too recently had their eyes opened by Know Nothing and Black Republican tricks, to have any faith in their present professions.

The late revolution in money affairs was not confined to this country, but extended over the whole civilized world. Will any man, enjoying his seven senses, say, therefore, that the panic was owing to the tariff regulations of this part of it? Certainly not. Over-representation and paper expansion were at the bottom of the whole trouble, and this the people very well know. If unprincipled politicians would only let the tariff alone, it would be vastly better for the manufacturer and operative, whose interests they pretend to have at heart.

Would Sell Out!

The new Mayor of Philadelphia would willingly sell out his honors and income at a discount. He has not had a happy hour since his election. His newspapers are all quarreling about the official printing, and naturally accuse each other of all sorts of treachery and dishonesty; the name of the important Anti-Lecompton patriots who incessantly beset him for office, is legion. It is a positive fact that he has been compelled to employ Democratic policemen to protect him from the pressure of applicants for office! The people are already disgusted with the late "Anti-Lecompton" victory, and if the election could be gone over again tomorrow, a different result would be seen. The "opposition" party are only good in opposition. They are destitute of the tact, ability and cohesion necessary to the direction and government of public affairs. Hence, when fortuitous circumstances give them success, their weakness becomes so apparent as to excite apprehension and disgust, and they are discarded as soon as the public judgment can have the opportunity of recording its conclusions.

"Anti-Lecomptonism."

It seems that "anti-Lecomptonism" has even been introduced into Sabbath Schools. Such at least is the bearing of a story which a few of the most rabid and senseless of the opposition journals publish, describing, as it pretends to, a scene in a Sabbath School in Philadelphia, in which the children are made to express or exhibit, a high degree of disrespect for President Buchanan.

Even if true, which is denied, the publication should be looked upon as disgraceful by every true-hearted citizen. We hardly know whether most to pity or scorn such a contemptible device—as childish as it is tory-like.

The wonder is expressed by a friend of our elbow whether the "anti-Lecompton" school discipline is also to reach these parts. We shall see, and if necessary, "make a note."

Letter from Utah.—St. Louis, May 20.—Col. Kane arrived at Leavenworth on the 17th, accompanied by Abbe Gilbert. The latter states that Brigham Young had abdicated in favor of Gov. Cumming, who, at the latest dates, was thirty miles from Salt Lake City, with a detachment of fifty Mormons, sent to meet him.

Barrenness and the Opera.—It is said that the great showman is getting up an opera magnificently grand—something entirely ahead of any thing New York has ever witnessed—and something to eclipse London, Paris, and the old world generally.

The Right of Search.

The British cruisers in the West Indies have lately overhauled and in some instances fired into American Merchant vessels, on the ground that they were suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. The insult to our flag has caused no little indignation and excitement throughout the country. Both Houses of Congress have taken notice of the affair, and orders have been sent to the Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, not to permit the boarding and examination of American vessels by British cruisers. Public meetings are being held in different quarters of the country, calling upon the Government to redress the insult. The Patriot and Union is quite right in declaring that there is nothing that fires the blood of Americans like an attempt of the British to overhaul our vessels and search them. It was this arrogant assumption of authority that led to the war of 1812, and if persisted in may speedily lead to another war with Great Britain. The Government has taken a decisive step to guard against the repetition of these outrages, and will protect her merchant marine from insult and the flag from degradation at all hazards.

The German Democracy and Black Republicanism.

The Press of this city has been selected as the Oily Gammon who is to attempt the conversion of our German Democratic citizens to Black Republicanism by fulsome laudations on some of their national proclivities, and the dedication of those of them who, from mistaken zeal, or want of information as to the real merits of the Kansas controversy, have antagonized the party upon that issue. A late number of the Press contained an article under the caption of "The Germans and their Verdict in the Great Cause of Popular Sovereignty," which was such an indecent and open violation of the true position of our German citizens, as to draw from the Philadelphia Democrat, the leading organ of the German Democracy in the nation, the following spirited and pointed reply:

"The Germans and their Verdict in the Great Cause of Popular Sovereignty."—Under this head the editor of the Press yesterday set off a rocket full of those brilliant imaginations which have gained him as much credit as a political writer, as they have injured his claims to the character of a careful observer, a thinker and a statesman. Thus, the editor of the Press is sadly mistaken in what he regards the "VERDICT" of the German Democrats in the Lecompton case.

He will only look around him in the States of Pennsylvania, the field of his own labors, he will find all the German Democratic papers in Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Pittsburg, in fact, in all the leading places, firm in supporting the National Administration, and heartily applauded by their readers for so doing. In like manner, the true record of the case in other States does not agree with the fanciful statement of the Press. Thus, for instance, the German Democratic papers in Buffalo, Baltimore, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and even in Chicago itself, have by this policy spoken out in favor of Mr. Buchanan's policy.

The New York Staatszeitung, it is true, has for a short time been following a different course, but induced by reasons and circumstances which leave us no doubt that it will soon come back to a second sober thought.

Our German population, though in general a thinking people, possessed of very little political insight, in the field of their own labors, he will find all the German Democratic papers in Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Pittsburg, in fact, in all the leading places, firm in supporting the National Administration, and heartily applauded by their readers for so doing. In like manner, the true record of the case in other States does not agree with the fanciful statement of the Press. Thus, for instance, the German Democratic papers in Buffalo, Baltimore, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and even in Chicago itself, have by this policy spoken out in favor of Mr. Buchanan's policy.

And the motives of the few mercenary souls, that, in defiance of the views to the contrary of an overwhelming majority of their readers, plead the hopeless cause of Lecompton, may be discerned without difficulty by a mere reference to their advertising columns.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—The bill for the admission of Oregon as a State of the Union, was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday, and after several hours' discussion, passed finally—yeas 35, nays 17. The probability is that it will also pass the other branch this session.

Mr. Mackney, the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, having been dismissed for official misconduct, in employing more persons and expending more money than he was authorized to do, the House on Thursday proceeded to elect another in his stead, and the result was: Joseph L. Wright, of New Jersey, (the Democratic caucus nominee), had 117 votes, and Arthur W. Fletcher, Republican, 77 votes.

The news from Utah is highly interesting, and received with much gratification here. Col. Kane promises to acquire a renown as wide as that of his brother, of Arctic fame. It is said the Colonel went to Utah without instructions, but with a letter from the President, expressing confidence in the ability of that gentleman, and commending him to the friendly consideration of all to whom the letter might be shown.

The searching of American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf is receiving the earnest attention of the Administration, and the most efficient steps are being taken in the premises. Gen. Cass has made the proper representations to the British Minister on the subject, and our Minister at London, Mr. Dallas, has been duly advised of the seizures, and the intentions of our Government in regard to the protection of our flag. What a happy circumstance that a statesman of the experience, ability and patriotism of James Buchanan, is at the head of affairs. The interests of the country are safe in his hands, and will be protected to the letter.

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

The telegraph brings the announcement of the death of the gallant Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith, United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, on Sunday last. Gen. Smith had recently been appointed to the command of the Utah expedition, and was en route for Camp Scott at the time of his death. He was over sixty years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the most accomplished officers of the service, which he entered from the ranks of the Louisiana volunteers, of whom he was Colonel in 1836, during six months' service in the Florida war, and was the Brigadier General commanding a brigade of six Louisiana regiments of volunteers under Major General Taylor, on the Rio Grande, in 1846; appointed Colonel of the Mounted Riflemen, 27th May, 1846; commanded the 3d Brigade and 7th Infantry from September, 1846; was breveted Brigadier General in the regular army, in May, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico," 22d September, 1846; breveted Major General in August, 1848, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," 20th August, 1857. He ranked next after Gen. Wool, and fourth after General Scott. For a long time he had been in very feeble health. Gen. Harney succeeds to the command of the Utah expedition.

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Violent Storms and Loss of Life.

St. Louis, May 15.—A violent tornado occurred on Tuesday, which was so severe as actually to blow a train of cars on the Chicago and Alton railroad off the track at Lexington, Illinois, by which several persons were severely injured. The towns in that vicinity suffered severely, and many houses were prostrated. Three persons were killed at Tonnawanda.

Yesterday another storm occurred between Bloomington and Springfield, which did much damage to a number of houses at Elkhart and Williamsville.—The latter was nearly demolished, and a family of five persons killed.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Another Bridge Broken Down.

CLEVELAND, O., May 15.—A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad at 1 o'clock this morning. As the Cincinnati night express train, bound north, was crossing a bridge 22 miles east of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. James Irwin, conductor, Jacob Bartenberger, engineer, and Maloney, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutments of the bridge. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. The engine had reached the end of the bridge, which was 100 feet long, when the whole gave way.

Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming Summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the south was so unusually exempt last season, will return this year with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long continued froshets, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land on the Mississippi from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflooded for many weeks, and all the swamp, bayous and lagoons at the South are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

Stratagem of Two Lovers in Illinois.

Two young persons desired to marry, but the girl's mother wouldn't consent, and she being of age, the gentleman sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the mother was compelled to bring the daughter into court. The Judge asked the girl whether she wanted to marry Smith? She said "Yes," and he married them.

Fact and Fancy.

"THE WORLD IS A NUT SHELL."

Hon. Rufus Choate is to deliver a Fourth of July oration before the Young Men's Democratic Association of Boston.

The editor of the Savannah Georgian acknowledges the receipt of ripe water-melons.

The Rural Southerner says that the damage by the late storm in Howard county, Md., will exceed \$50,000.

Mrs. Florence, the actress, was robbed of \$3,000 worth of jewelry in Cincinnati, on Thursday night.

The damage to the sugar crop of Louisiana, by the Bell crevasse alone, is estimated at not less than \$3,000,000.

The Minnesota United States Senators have drawn lots for term of office. General Shields drew the term expiring March, 1859, and Mr. Rice drew the term expiring March, 1863.

A few days ago Adams & Co.'s express was robbed of \$10,000 between Charleston, S. C., and Columbus, Ga. The company promptly paid over the amount to the parties who entrusted it to their care.

Sir John Bowring says that, both in eating and drinking, the Chinese are temperate, and are satisfied with two daily meals.

A new counterfeited \$10 note on the State Bank of Ohio made its appearance in Pittsburg on Friday.

Rev. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, Vt., now receiving a salary of \$1,500, has declined a call of \$4,000 to Cincinnati. Very strange.

Mr. Hayes, late of the Philadelphia firm of Hayes & Decker, has bequeathed \$50,000 for the foundation of an asylum for aged mechanics in Philadelphia.

It is said that there were 21 rainy days in May, 1857.

The season is open at Niagara Falls.—The Cataract and International have begun operations.

The present number of stores in New Hampshire is 2,700, or one to every twenty families of half a dozen persons each.

Darabach Territory.—Minnesota papers state that this Territory is receiving a fair share of immigration. Numbers are pouring in by way of the Missouri, bound for the valley of the Big Sioux River.

Youthful Pioneers.—Some sixty children, all dressed alike, gray and light-hearted juveniles, about two-thirds of whom are girls, arrived in Chicago on Thursday, per the Michigan Southern Railroad, destined to go still further West.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall intends to introduce a resolution for the organization of a camel battalion on the principle of the camel batteries employed in the East.

In private, we must watch our thoughts; in the family, our tempers; in company, our tongues.

In boring the artesian well in Stockton, California, the borer struck a red wood stump 350 feet below the surface of the ground, and more than 250 feet below the level of the Pacific Ocean. The earth above and below was of stratified clay and sand, which had apparently not been disturbed since its original deposition.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings writes that there has been in the present Congress less intemperance and predisposition to vice than in any Congress with which he has been associated.

The old project for the formation of a new State from portions of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina has been revived.

A bill has passed the Louisiana Legislature, declaring dogs to be personal property.

Great Hail Storm, &c.—RICHMOND.

May 16.—P. M. A terrible hail storm passed through Chesterfield county last evening; stones varying in size from a pea to an egg fell in immense quantities. Vegetation was completely destroyed, and the ground strewn with leaves and branches. Many windows were broken, by the hail, which fell to the depth of two to three feet in some places.

The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged, but no one was hurt. The storm was unprecedented in this neighborhood.

Important from Utah.

Submission of the Mormons to the United States Authorities.—The Utah War Probably Ended.—St. Louis, May 17.—An express agent from Camp Scott, with advice to the 10th of April, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Thursday, and brings the important intelligence that the Mormons had laid down their arms, and that Gov. Cumming had entered Salt Lake city on the invitation of Brigham Young, without the protection of the military. As further proof of the peaceful intentions of the people, large numbers had already taken their departure for the Sierra Nevada, and others were preparing to follow.

Col. Kane, a peace commissioner on the part of the government, had arrived at Salt Lake city via California on the 25th of February, and it is presumed was instrumental in bringing about the result as announced.

Negotiations of Colonel Kane, the Peace Commissioner.—Gov. Cumming in Salt Lake City.—St. Louis, May 17.—The following additional particulars from Utah have been derived by the Republican from Mr. Garish, who left Camp Scott April 12th. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already given, it leaves no room to question the fact that Gov. Cumming had entered Salt Lake City.

Colonel Kane, who was sent out as peace commissioner via California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February, and remained there eight days. He then proceeded to Camp Scott, and while there frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons on side. In pursuance of the negotiations there entered into, Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the 9th, when two days travel from the city. He was accompanied by Col. Kane, and escorted by Messrs. Porter, Rockwell, Egan and other Mormons. The arrival of the Governor at the city was anticipated on the 11th, and handsome appointments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman who is well informed in relation to the Mormons, and who had just arrived from Salt Lake, told the Republican's informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of peace, and only a portion of the leaders were advocating resistance.

The British Outrages on American Vessels.

It is stated that Secretary Cass has addressed Lord Napier, the British minister, upon the subject of firing into and searching our vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and it is understood that his lordship will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to make some remonstrance to the commander of the British squadron in that quarter. The news is as troublesome to Lord Napier as to Secretary Cass. Two additional instances of outrage are reported. The bark Glenburn, at Havana from Antwerp, reported on her arrival that she had been boarded by a British naval officer, who asserted that he had orders to board and search all vessels sailing off the Cuban coast.

Captain Gage, of the bark W. H. Chandler, at New York, reports that while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, his vessel was boarded by the second lieutenant of the British steamer Styx, who made a thorough examination of the ship and her papers. He also boarded and searched all the other vessels in the port, most of which belonged to the United States. This conduct aroused the indignation of the authorities of Sagua la Grande, and the port captain drew up a protest against the action of the British naval officer, to which the masters of the searched vessels affixed their signatures.

Annexed is a brief record of the operations of the British in the Gulf during the past three weeks:—Ship Tropie Bird fired into, boarded and searched; schooner Cortez seized and now detained at Inagua; schooner N. B. Borden fired into, boarded and searched; schooner or Mobile fired into, boarded and searched; brig Robert Wing fired into, boarded and searched; bark Glenburn overhauled at sea, and bark W. H. Chandler boarded and searched while lying at anchor in the port of Sagua la Grande.

The Outrages on American Vessels.

On Saturday week an informal meeting of ship-owners and ship-masters was held in New York, in relation to the recent outrages on American vessels by British cruisers. Among several resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That Congress should assist the administration to enforce retribution for every high-handed wrong, so as to render the American name a terror throughout the world.

Resolved, That "our flag covers the cargo," whether that cargo consists of niggers or nothing; and that "freedom from search" is an American's inalienable right at sea, as much so as freedom from the intrusion of foreign policemen on our domicils on shore.

Destructive Tornado.—Loss of Property.

A terrible hurricane passed over Peoria, Ill., Thursday. It is stated that in the twinkling of an eye fifteen or twenty houses were unroofed, every church spire in the city blown down, three canal boats loaded with lumber sunk, and the steamer Olin, with twenty-one passengers on board, blown entirely away. The only life lost was that of a little child from the wrecked steamer. The beautiful college building was entirely demolished.

Fire and Loss of Life at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A fire occurred here this morning, which consumed several buildings of small value, but a dreadful loss of life resulted. Nine persons are known to be burned and three others are missing. The names of the lost are: Harrison Barger, wife and three children; Mr. Reilly and Mr. Johnson and son. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The End of the Florida War.

Billy Bowlegs and 164 Seminole Indians having emigrated, there are now in Florida only Sam Jones, thirty-eight warriors and their families. Sam, however, declares he would not emigrate for "two wagon loads of money." As it is, the Florida war may be considered at an end.

Contradicted.—The report that a Yankee had invented a machine to take the noise out of thunder.

Peace and Quiet in Kansas.

A Finality of the Question.—The Kansas correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, who has been strongly anti-Lecompton, writing in relation to the passage of the English compromise bill through Congress, says the people would have preferred that the Lecompton constitution should have been rejected by that body, but are content with the disposition that has been made of the question, as it gives them an opportunity to put the nails in the coffin of not only the Lecompton but of the Leavenworth humbug. He then adds: "We are rejoiced that an end has been put to this embroilment. Now we can have peace—None but the Jim Lane and John C. (candlebox) Calhoun crew of office-seekers will complain. Peace in Kansas! How strange it sounds!" "For five mortal years has war in Kansas been the cry. We do not know what our people will do for excitement. There will be no more need of nightly political meetings; no more necessity for elections every fortnight; no more material of a warlike and thrilling character for the hundred paid letter-writers to scatter to the four winds of heaven to alarm, excite and disturb the nation; no more shall jobs for the myriad smaller politicians who have existed on the crumbs that have fallen from the political feast. What will these men do?" "We sincerely hope they will leave the Territory, or, by 'squating' and industry, after a reasonable probation, gain the title of honest men. 'Othello's occupation is gone!'"

The Kansas Marauders.

A Kickapoo correspondent of the Republican says that the bandits in the neighborhood of Fort Scott, Kansas, number 250, commanded by the notorious Captain Montgomery, and being thoroughly armed and mounted on fleet horses, they defy the United States troops. They swear that they never will be taken. Upwards of 150 families have been robbed and driven into Missouri by them.

The Outlaws in Kansas.—Further particulars.—A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that Montgomery, the leader of the outlaws who are committing depredations near Fort Scott, has driven every pro-slavery and conservative free-State man out of Lynn and Bourbon counties. The writer says:

He first gave notice to all those who were pro-slavery, or who voted on the Lecompton constitution—for or against it—to leave; and if they did not, he proceeded to destroy their property, and otherwise harass and persecute them. Montgomery and his "army" had succeeded in depopulating the neighborhood of the Meras de Seigne, Mill Creek and Marmion, and after running the settlers into Missouri, his desperate clan went over the borders to plunder and murder.

A Mr. Miller, in Bates county, Missouri, had been ordered to leave, or be driven away. A Mrs. Woodcock, of the same county, had even her clothes stolen away, and her son, who made some resistance to the ruffians, was shot in the shoulder.

Why Gen. Lane Wants to be Senator.

The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, Kansas, gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting held in the Unitarian church of that town, in which the inevitable Jim Lane announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, declaring that he had challenged the distinguished Senator from Illinois to mortal combat, who had refused to fight, "shielding himself behind the privileges of his position," and that he was anxious to get upon the same level with the Senator that he might exact an acceptance of his hostile proposal.

Great Exposure in Wisconsin.

Official Corruption.—We find in the Milwaukee News a synopsis of the report of the committee of the Wisconsin Senate upon the question of the amounts expended during the session of the Legislature of 1856, to secure the passage of the bill appropriating the land grant, by the United States to Wisconsin, for railroad purposes among the several roads. The great effort was to get a portion of these lands for the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad. According to this report, all who voted for the land grant directly or indirectly received bonds or stock valued at from \$5,000 to 25,000. The total amounts paid are said to have been as follows:

Governor of State, \$50,000; Governor's private secretary, \$55,000; State officers, \$20,000; Supreme Court, \$1,000; 13 State Senators, \$200,000; 69 Assemblymen, \$385,000; Legislative clerks, 17,000; editors and others, \$261,000. Grand total, \$989,900.

This amount of bonds was given to secure the passage of the bill, and it will strike the public very strongly that it must be a profitable thing to hold office—in Wisconsin. These bonds, however, are worth little or nothing now, and the present managers of the company repudiate them.

Revival of the Shoe Business.—The Lynn, (Mass.) Bay State says, we have the pleasure to announce the thorough and, we trust, the permanent revival of the shoe business of Lynn. The increase of business in this important branch of our industry has been greater since the reaction took place than the most sanguine anticipated. All hands are employed at nearly the old prices of labor, and on certain styles a sufficient number of workmen cannot be obtained.

The New Senator from South Carolina.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, the new U. S. Senator from South Carolina, was, during the war of 1812, an officer of the U. S

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Undoubtedly the above method of growing potatoes is worthy of further trial—especially by those who live in warm latitudes. Protected by straw from the scorching rays of the sun, the ground would naturally remain moist and cool—thus providing for the potato crops these conditions of soil best adapted to their growth.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

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